

# THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. X.—NO 249.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1885.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

## THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.  
WHARTON BARKER, President.  
HOWARD M. JENKINS, Sec. and Treas.

ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices:  
No. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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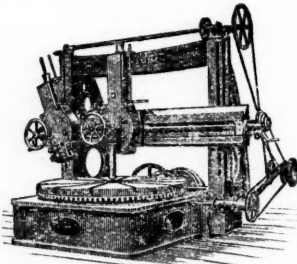
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\*\* The editorial and business office of THE AMERICAN is at 921 Arch street. Post-office address: Box 924. Use the latter for all communications by mail.

\*\* An index for volume ix., (completed by the issue of May 2d), will be furnished to subscribers, as soon as it can be prepared.

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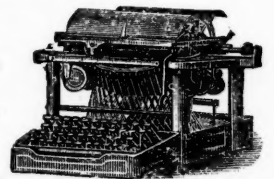
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# THE AMERICAN.

VOL. X.—NO 249.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1885.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE public anxiety about General Grant has subsided in great measure, in view of the wonderful display of vitality he has made. But his disease is one which must prove fatal sooner or later, and his condition has ups and downs, in any of which latter he may die very suddenly. He will not die without having known how close he stands to the hearts of the American people.

THE news as to the wheat crop, the chief mercantile crop raised by our farmers, indicates that winter wheat has suffered heavily, that the sowing of spring wheat proceeds very slowly because of the lateness of the season, and that the total harvest will be smaller than for many years past. This will be of importance chiefly as enabling extensive reduction of the great quantity still on hand. Our surplus, for more than a year, has been unmanageably great, and its extent has served, even more than India's competition, to keep prices down.

The corn crop of course does not come within the range of calculation until much later, as little is planted before the middle of this month, and its prospects become calculable about the end of June. But in extent of value this plebeian grain far exceeds wheat. It is less talked of because so small a part of it goes abroad.

WHEN Mr. Cleveland announced that he meant to act with careful discrimination in removing Republicans from office, there were Republicans who assented heartily. They would have been glad to see about one-third the present office-holders dismissed, and their places filled by men less active in politics and less eager for the spoils of success. But Mr. Cleveland has not been especially happy in finding that third. A very large number of his removals, especially in the Internal Revenue and Consular services, have been of men to whom no objection could be taken on any good grounds. And the men who have been chosen to succeed them, in perhaps a majority of cases, have been as objectionable partisans as Mr. Cleveland could have selected from his own party. There have been fewer removals than we should have thought just and proper. But of the few, many removals have been improper and many appointments extremely unfit.

THE selection of Messrs. Pillsbury and Chase for Collectorships in New England has done more to disgust the bolting Republicans in that section than any other act of the Administration. The *Advertiser*, of Boston, says: "We are quite certain that if an election were to be held to-day, the Republican party would be several thousand votes stronger in each of these States, than it would have been before these appointments were made." It even seeks to stiffen the backbone of Republican Senators to vote against approval of these appointments, taking Senator Frye to task for saying that a bad appointment made at the instance of the Democrats of Massachusetts is not his affair, as a Senator from Maine. We hope our recently bolting contemporary will make it clear to Mr. Frye that it is his affair. The law of 1867 throws upon the National Senate a very serious responsibility, of which no Senator can rid himself by a reference to traditions about State limits to interference. It is the duty of every Republican Senator to help Mr. Frye to defeat the confirmation of Mr. Chase in Maine, and to help Messrs. Dawes and Hoar to defeat that of Mr. Pillsbury in Massachusetts. There should be united and firm action in every case where an objectionable man is put into office by the President. Otherwise the country will hold the Republican party equally responsible for bad selections, and do so with justice.

SOME of the lesser appointments and removals at Washington are of considerable importance. The removal of Mr. Nimmo, although to be regretted, will not prove much of a gain to those who wished to have the Bureau of Statistics converted into a Free Trade professorship. The work of the Bureau will be in the hands of Mr. Whitney, Mr. Nimmo's very competent assistant, who will keep up its traditions for good work. The resignation of Mr. James, chief of the customs division in the Treasury, has set the Free Traders all agog as to his successor. The place is important, as a fanatical Free Trader at this post could do a great deal to nullify our tariff legislation. So the papers of the faction are most urgent in their advice to Mr. Manning to choose the man with the utmost discretion and care. Perhaps the "Society for Political Education" could help Mr. Manning, now that it has thrown off the mask and avows its partisanship. How would Mr. J. S. Moore or Mr. Thomas H. Shearman do for the place? We presume Mr. Wells could not stoop to it, after having been promised the Secretaryship in 1876.

THE selection of Mr. Shelley, of Alabama, as Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, is not in the line of Civil Service Reform, as interpreted by the President's letter to Mr. Curtis. A more offensive partisan and bulldozer the South has not shown.

The promotion of Mr. E. O. Graves to the head of the printing bureau, and the appointment of Mr. J. Lawson Scribner on the staff of the bureau of Agriculture are both excellent. Mr. Graves earned his promotion by long experience and faithfulness. Mr. Scribner is a botanist of high rank and the first expert in the matter of American grasses. He was formerly a teacher in Girard College.

BALTIMORE and Chicago have new postmasters, and in neither case have the Republicans any grievance. The former incumbents were both zealous partisans, Mr. Palmer of Chicago especially so. Both did their duty by the public. Some of the newspapers speak of Mr. Vesey, of Baltimore, as a man on the same level with Mr. Higgins. But the *American* of that city describes him as a man of high character, identified with no faction in his party, and worthy of public confidence. This testimony from a Republican newspaper seems conclusive.

MR. CLEVELAND sends Mr. Lothrop, an unknown Democrat of Michigan, as Minister to Russia. That an ex-Confederate has not been sent to the country which threw its whole weight against the Confederacy, gives room and reason for thankfulness. Mr. Winchester, of Kentucky, goes to Switzerland. If the daily newspaper statements do him justice, he is best known as a superior poker-player. Dr. J. E. W. Thompson, of Brooklyn, goes to Hayti, in place of Mr. Williams, who has been "suspended." If the place had not been already filled, Dr. Thompson would have been an excellent choice. He speaks French fluently, having studied medicine in Paris as well as New Haven, and he stands high in his profession. But unless Mr. Bayard is able to formulate very distinct charges against Mr. Williams, no merit in Dr. Thompson should prevent the former from receiving the mission, to which the Senate confirmed him last March.

THE New York newspapers speak of their State legislature as having administered "a blow to Civil Service Reform," by exempting discharged soldiers from passing competitive examinations. We hope the reform is not so sickly but that it can stand the blow. A soldier who helped to maintain the integrity of the nation may be said to have passed a competitive examination quite severe.



enough for any purpose. And they will not live forever. It is already twenty years since they were mustered out, and a few more years will see the majority of them under the sod. While they last let us show them a little regard for what they did for their country. In the national Civil Service law they are expressly exempted from competitions. Why not in the State laws also?

WHEN three such Democrats as Mr. Manning, Mr. Randall and Mr. Barnum put their heads together, there is something on the carpet. It is said that their recent conference in Washington was to secure a restoration of unity and confidence in the party. They know that there is a growth of bitterness and dissatisfaction among the faithful, which is not of good omen for the future. The "hungry and thirsty" are not satisfied with Civil Service Reform. They knew that Mr. Cleveland talked that sort of thing while the campaign was in progress. But they never took him seriously, or thought he meant it. And the fact that he acted in the flattest contradiction of his own professions in a good number of cases, is not enough to satisfy them. They groan that any Republican should be left in an office which a sound Democrat wants for himself.

It is this delay in emptying and refilling the offices which is taking the heart out of the average Democrat. And Mr. Barnum and his two friends know that they cannot afford his disheartenment. They have no faith in the size and permanence of gains to be effected by a staunch loyalty to Reform. They do believe, and always have believed in the cohesive power of patronage, rather than the attractiveness of reform. So we are not surprised to be told that they are taking means to have their brethren assured that the President will "do the square thing" by his party friends, whether the Republican bolters like it or not.

WE find it impossible to feel very jubilant over the election of a Republican to represent the thirty-fourth legislative district of Illinois, although it does give a Republican majority of one on joint ballot and makes the reelection of Mr. Logan probable. It is true that nothing illegal seems to have been done to secure the election of Mr. Weaver, in a district which has usually given more than 2000 Democratic majority. It is true, also, that our politics are conducted on maxims very like those of war, and that every party has to take care of itself and look out for surprises. But there is an element of deception in the secrecy with which the Republicans made their preparations and lulled their adversaries into a fatal security. That the Democrats were so stupid is the more remarkable, as they played the Whigs just the same trick in that district about thirty-five years ago. One might have expected that some Democrat would have turned up whose memory went back to 1850.

That, even if the Republicans get a majority on joint ballot, they will choose General Logan, is by no means certain. At least one Republican professes an invincible repugnance to him, and his vote for some other candidate would leave the Republicans without the needed majority. But it must be said that General Logan is the choice of the Republicans of his State, and, on the whole, deserves their support at this juncture.

THE acquittal of Short, the New York dynamitard who tried to assassinate Captain Phelan, raises very much more serious questions than appear on the surface. It is said that the jury were terrorized by the threats of the O'Donovan Rossa set, and brought in the verdict to save themselves from being cut in pieces some dark night. It is quite certain that Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa is capable of using such threats. Indeed he employed them in an interview with the reporter of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, a few weeks ago, when the reporter frankly told him that he would be ready to use a revolver on any dynamitard he could find. That the conspirators were most anxious to prevent the conviction of Short, was shown by their dogging every movement of Captain Phelan, probably with the purpose of putting him out of the way before

he could appear in court. That they managed to convey intimations of their bloody purpose to the jury is far from improbable. And unfortunately it is not easy to get for jury service citizens who would not yield to such terrorism. In this case, as in so many others, there was not a man on the jury whose name inspired the public with confidence.

Jury trials under such conditions are farcical. So the Italian government found them when they undertook to put down the rule of the brigands in Sicily, and to establish some kind of order in the island. It was honey-combed with secret societies of the most unscrupulous kind, and these were represented by their members or by their threats in every verdict. So jury trials were suspended, and the judges tried all cases with jurisdiction as to both fact and law. And it seems that wherever secret societies, even of an innocent kind, are vividly interested in the result of a trial, the jury system must be in danger of failure. Much more so when a gang of desperadoes like the dynamitards are bound together for unlawful ends.

GOVERNOR PATTISON has made a bad slip in vetoing, with a particularly unpleasing message, a bill by which county commissioners in Pennsylvania are charged with the duty of giving a burial, other than that of a pauper, to the remains of persons dying without means, who have been soldiers in the American service. As each county is bound to bury such persons in some way, the only question involved is whether they should be treated better than to be sent to the potter's field. The bill has been passed over the veto, by the House, by an almost unanimous vote. The Governor being so young that he knows little of Pennsylvania feeling in 1861-5, miscalculated the measure, and his veto was out of harmony altogether with the general tenor of the legislation of the State.

THE present prospect is that the new charter for Philadelphia, commonly known as the "Bullitt Bill," will pass the House, as well as the Senate, at Harrisburg. In the House a determined effort was made to strike out the clause providing that the act shall take effect two years hence, in order that an election may intervene, but it failed by a decisive vote, and it now seems reasonably sure that the bill, in proper shape, will become a law. This will be creditable to the Legislature.

Two measures of special note have failed in the House. These are the Anti-Discrimination bill, (referring to railroad rates), which was definitely killed on Wednesday, and the bill to have the business of private bankers examined by State officials. This latter, though doubtless intended to serve a good public purpose, and advocated by Auditor-General Niles, certainly proposed an extraordinary stretch of State authority, and in the shape proposed would have disturbed greatly the business of banking firms.

THE Chicago board, presided over by Mayor Harrison himself, has declared his election by 300 majority. As he presided, and a majority of the board were his partisans, no other result was looked for. This decision is but a preliminary to a litigation in the courts, and it is just to the Democrats to say that they have made no needless delay in carrying the proceedings through this first stage. The Law and Order party claim that they can prove the casting of 3000 illegal votes at the election, and that two thousand were cast by voters who gave the number of sundry vacant lots as their places of residence. By this means they were able to make a case for throwing out some strong Democratic districts. But the Democrats may retaliate by proving similar voting in the districts which gave Republican majorities, and thus keep their men in office. It would be much easier to prove something, if the city had the numbered ballots prescribed by the new constitution in Pennsylvania. That enables the court to throw out exactly those ballots which have been cast illegally.



THE President and Secretary Lamar are censured by many people in the west for revoking the order which threw open the Sioux reservation to settlement. Even religious bodies and newspapers join in this censure. They rest it on two grounds. The first is the hardship to those who have taken up lands within the reservation. As the order revoked was one of the last acts of the old administration, and as its revocation was one of the first acts of the new, there could not in the ordinary course of things be much hardship inflicted in so short an interval. But if the younger Mr. Teller had hundreds assembled on the borders of the reservation, waiting till his father signed that order, it is not plain that any one need weep much over their sorrows.

It is said, also, that the Sioux have plenty of land apart from the districts thrown open to settlement. Mr. Herbert Welsh and other friends of the Indians who visited the territory report to the contrary. The Christian ministers and teachers laboring among them say they have not enough without those districts. And whether they have or have not, the land in question is their own and not public property. It was given them in consideration of their surrender of other lands. In spite of the persuasions of the younger Mr. Teller and his friends the Indian agents, they have refused to cede it. We stand by their rights to what is their own, whether it appear to some to be too much or be really too little.

It is rather unfortunate that the newly established government of Alaska should begin by trying to undo what little has been done for the natives of the Territory. The admirable school for Indian girls, established by Mrs. MacFarland, of the Presbyterian mission, was for years the only civilized and Christian institution in the Territory. It was the means of saving numbers of these girls from a life of shame, and an early death. It put a stop to the vile traffic carried on between the white miners and drunken Indian parents. In some cases Mrs. MacFarland rescued the girls from the hands of their white purchasers in the streets of the town. Of late years the government has given the school some assistance, this being the only contribution we make towards the education of the natives. But the new officials seem more disposed to break up the school than to advance its aims. They are seeking to secure the withdrawal of the grant in its aid. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who took Mrs. MacFarland to Alaska, has laid the facts before Secretary Lamar, and it is hoped that the Secretary will not act hastily in discouraging the missions.

A NOTEWORTHY sign of the times is the meeting at Hartford of a Congress of the American churches, to discuss the problem of Christian unity, and the harm done to religion by the sect system. It is the outgrowth of the Congress held annually by leading laymen and clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to discuss the religious interests of their own communion. Episcopalians have been especially active in promoting this new movement, and there seems every reason to believe it will be productive of good. There certainly is a gross contradiction between the true conception of the Christian church and the existing condition of our American Christianity. In its idea, the church is the unity of mankind under its one Head, and by one Spirit. In the United States the churches are sectarian associations in lines of common æsthetic tastes, doctrinal agreements, and emotional sympathies. They do not rise to the conception of humanity at all. Each accepts bounds to its membership, either consciously or unconsciously, by prescribing conditions of membership which practically exclude great bodies of people, whose right to membership is as good as that of any. These mutually exclusive terms of communion acquire a factitious importance in the eyes of each sect, until they come to be regarded almost as the chief end of church fellowship. This is the sect spirit, which formerly was far more potent than it now is. The war broke down many practical barriers to intercourse between the churches. Common work in the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, brought men face to face, and helped to a mutual understanding. And the impulse then received has broadened and deep-

ened, until it has become one of the chief moving forces in the religious life of the nation.

But that any movement or congress will bring the churches of America into unity at an early date, we do not believe. Their differences are deep and genuine, though not of the kind generally recognized. It is different types of religious culture, different atmospheres of religious thought and feeling, rather than differences in government and doctrine, which sunder them. The time may come when these differences may be found to be the means to a closer union. But at present a general mixing of Christians of all names in one body, would be attended with as much loss as gain. And the new body would not only lack a definite character and homogeneous atmosphere. It would be a social danger also. Our church life has not reached the moral elevation which makes it safe to concentrate this vast social force in a few hands. Society escapes many dangers through its division and diffusion.

THE continuance of the pestilence at Plymouth, (Penna.), has made it necessary for the people of other places to come to the aid of the destitute. Philadelphia naturally has taken the lead, and a medical commission is on the spot, investigating the nature of the epidemic. They report it to be typhoid fever. As this is not infectious by contact, its wide prevalence indicates a general existence of unhealthy conditions in the town. It appears that a very large portion of Plymouth is built over an old marsh, which was filled up bit by bit, without any proper drainage. To make matters infinitely worse, a great dam was constructed across the river some distance below the town, but near enough to force the water up to a level above the natural one at the town itself. There is a public water supply, but as it comes from the river it was thought less wholesome than the water furnished by the pumps and wells in the town. As there is no system of sewage, the place is full of sinks and cess-pools, which have contaminated the wells. It is not wonderful that some such affliction should have fallen upon the place. The wonder is that other towns located and administered with equal unwisdom, have escaped.

This Plymouth pestilence should be a warning against the plans to build new and higher dams across the Schuylkill, as a solution of our water difficulty. What we first need is to get rid of the dam we have there. It has been a fertile source of malarious trouble ever since its erection, and the river would be as wholesome as the Delaware if it were torn down.

THE representatives of the Roman Catholic Church in America have shown their wisdom in selecting Washington as the site of their national university. Baltimore is richest in Catholic traditions; New York and perhaps Boston have greater Catholic populations. The nearness of Georgetown College, unless it is to be affiliated with the university is a drawback. But Washington, after all is said, is the best site for an institution of national scope. Its great scientific collections, the growing wealth and splendor of its social life, its rapid advance as a centre of population, and its growth in political importance with the closer consolidation of our national life, mark it as a city which has a great future. Twenty years ago it was little better than a country town. Twenty years hence it will fill the public eye as in many respects the first of American cities. Long before that day, even Frenchmen will cease to believe that New York is the capital of the United States. They will look to the Potomac and not to the Hudson for our Paris.

As a propagandist agency a university in Washington will well serve the purposes of the church. The number of people resident in Washington who wish a college education for their children, must grow rapidly. Most of them, it is true, are nominal Protestants. But their Protestantism is not enthusiastic or zealous. It will not keep them from using this institution, if there be no other of equal rank in the city. So before many years another of equal rank will be competing with it, and the city will have two universities.

PROFESSOR FELIX ADLER is quite right in denouncing the "lakes" in Central Park as a danger to the health of the city. He might have included in his condemnation the artificial pond for the breeding of malaria and mosquitoes in Brooklyn's Prospect Park. Every artificial body of water is a first-class danger, in our climate. A mill-dam, or a canal has been known to poison a whole neighborhood, which before had been notably healthy. The construction of the Fairmount dam made the upper Schuylkill unwholesome, and its removal, when we get an aqueduct, will add vastly to the wholesomeness of the city. Americans were amused at the recklessness with which the young Englishmen of the Rugby settlement in Tennessee exposed themselves to the dangers which we had learned to avoid. But we all have been assuming more or less that things safe in England will do here as well. And this business of ornamenting grounds by sheets of water we have allowed our landscape gardeners to import from England, with no heed to the difference which makes it safe there but deadly here.

PARLIAMENT gives Mr. Gladstone a majority of 30 votes on hearing that he has made peace with Russia. It represents England in so doing. Apart from the war cries of the London newspapers, which are as misleading now as in 1880, there is no real desire in England for war with Russia. There is every reason for England to fear a great war, with half-a-dozen dependencies on the verge of revolt, and with outstanding accounts sure to come in for settlement in all parts of the world, whenever war should begin. Neither has England made any such back-down as the Tories and their American friends cry out about. If Mr. Gladstone had talked to M. de Giers as the London newspapers have, there would be a great humiliation in the agreement finally accepted. But he did not, for, as even his speech on the vote of credit shows, he maintained a calm and judicial attitude throughout. From the first to the last Russia was in the right, and the Afghans in the wrong. The English premier was great enough and just enough to see this, and to act on the knowledge. In the estimate of thinking men, he stands the higher for his resistance to clamor.

His campaign in the Soudan has satisfied Lord Wolseley that the province cannot be conquered without an outlay of men and money far beyond its value or importance. The English ministry have agreed to his suggestion that the troops be withdrawn, and a limit fixed to their responsibilities on the Upper Nile. The new line is to be drawn at Wady Halfa, and above that the Mahdi, or whatever one of his rivals may win in the end, is to have free scope. Suakim, the port on the Red Sea, is not to be abandoned until it can be taken by some civilized power to hold it against the Arabs. For several months it has been besieged by Osman Digna, and not even the slaughter of his Arabs while at their prayers has put a stop to the persistency of the siege. This is the same Osman Digna, whose discomfiture and disappearance from the field has been announced so often in the last three months. He has a wonderful vitality after so many overthrows!

The Turks would like to take possession of the Soudan as the suzerains of Egypt. But they want to use Egypt as the base of their operations, and to this neither the English nor the Khedive will agree. A Turkish garrison in Cairo would be a form of "multiple control" even less acceptable than that in which France had a share. But the Turks do not seem to see their way to conquering the Soudanese from the coast of the Red Sea. Neither their naval resources nor the resources of that coast as a base of operations, invite the experiment.

SHALL the "Crimes Act" be renewed for Ireland, and the country be governed by the soldier's bayonet and the policeman's bludgeon? Earl Spencer thinks it should, and if it be not he probably will cease to be Viceroy. Ireland will not weep for the loss of his presence. The Radical section of the English Cabinet,—including Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain,—thinks the time has come for a more civilized method of governing the country.

But if Earl Spencer is right Ireland is a conquered country, with all the elements of revolt smouldering under the surface. The Prince of Wales found it so, when, even in Ulster, and in spite of the police, black flags were borne to the railroad stations, and nationalist tunes were played to drown the welcomes he got. As in the case of India, it is the party of force which is logical and consistent. What is kept by mere force, must be held by the sword.

FRANCE, say the despatches, is tired of aggression and talks of peace. It would be better news if she were sick of the injustice of aggression, and asked for righteousness. But the latest news shows that she is as ready for plunder as before, provided she can do it with impunity. Cambodia is to be the next victim. The safety of French rule in Cochin China is to be imperilled by the intrigues of the Cambodian government, and the subjugation of this inoffensive and unwarlike people is to be the next chapter in the miseries of the peninsula.

THE manner in which the war with France was brought to an end has strengthened greatly the war party in China. It is Russia that they propose to turn upon next, and they demand a delimitation of the Russian Empire on their side. For years past the Russian line has come lower down the Eastern coast of Asia, until it is not very distant from Peking. This makes the Chinese more sensitive than did French aggression in Tonquin. Peking is the vital ganglion in the huge polyp called China. A blow at it is the only means of affecting the policy of the ruling caste. And to Peking the Russians are now much too near for Chinese comfort.

It is doubtful whether the rumors of an impending war between Russia and England suggested this new move on China's part. Conceit and cunning are so nearly balanced in the character of the Chinese, that it is hard to say which of the two is uppermost at any one time. Their cunning would suggest a use of the troubles between the two European powers. Their conceit would lead them to think themselves a match for Russia without England's aid.

THE sturdy opposition of the Australians has prevented France from setting up a penal colony in the South Seas. So the Brisson-Freyinet ministry announce their purpose to make French Guiana into such a colony. Heretofore, political prisoners have been sent to Cayenne, but never criminals. The rapidity with which the former escaped from the settlement, forewarns us as to what will happen when the criminal scum of French society is carted over to the American continent. Even from Australia convicts made their way to us. We have escaped convicts from Botany Bay living in this very city. Are we to put up with a system which the people of Australia would not? Shall we not rather tell France to keep her criminals at home as we do, and as England now does? If we had an American state system, such as Mr. Blaine proposed, there would have been no difficulty, and the whole continent would have given France notice to stop. But in its absence something should be done, and the United States is best able to do it.

#### THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATORSHIP.

IT is recognized on all hands that the future of the Republican party depends on its administration of such power as the peoples till repose in it. If it learn the lesson of adversity and show that it has taken to heart the rebuke administered last November, its restoration to power at an early date is very probable. If it merely trade on the blunders of the Democracy, it will be met with reminders that its own blunders are still fresh in the public memory. This is the saving clause by which the bolting Republicans everywhere are meeting the criticism on Mr. Cleveland's appointments. They admit that some of them are bad, but they remind us that his predecessor in office made many which were no better. And when we remember that Mr. Frank Hatton held high office under Mr. Arthur, our mouths are stopped.



The choice of Senators of the United States is one of the most important of the trusts still reposed in the Republican party. Thus far its local representatives have administered this trust in a very various fashion. In New York they have done the best thing possible, and have strengthened the National Senate as well as the Republican majority by electing Mr. Evarts. In Oregon the small ambitions of several small men—so far as the country is aware—have prevented any selection, and the choice may go over entirely to the next legislature, which may be Democratic. In Illinois Mr. Logan now seems likely to be re-elected through the election of a Republican to a vacancy in a Democratic district, but the result is still uncertain. In Pennsylvania the reelection of Mr. Cameron has reasserted the claims of the machine, and brought fresh distraction into the party.

There are other states which have done well; but this review is not one to give comfort to those who are anxious for the future of the Republican organization. So much the more reason for exercising every care as regards any selections still to be made, and New Hampshire is one of the cases which deserve especial attention.

Of course no Republican outside that State has any right to intrude unasked advice on the Republicans of the New Hampshire legislature. And if any had, we of Pennsylvania would not, after such a gross mismanagement of our own affairs. But we have a right to plead for the great interests at stake in the future of the Republican party, and to ask that the decision soon to be made at Concord shall be one which shall strengthen the party all along the line.

The choice, it is said, lies between Mr. Blair, the present senator, and ex-Secretary Chandler. Both are names of national renown, but in a very different way. Mr. Chandler stands for the tendencies which have done so much to wreck the Republican party. He has been identified, throughout his career, with "machine" methods in politics, and his natural inclination is to rely upon them for the hope of party success. The future of Republicans is not in that direction. There must be a broader standing-ground, or the party can never recover itself. No doubt Mr. Chandler has strength in New Hampshire, but the duty of that State to the country at this juncture, is to choose a Senator who has shown by his course in the past a capability of higher action than that of the machine in politics.

Senator Blair's name is as widely known as that of Mr. Chandler, although he has not been in the service of the machine, and has sat in no cabinet. It is so because no man in the Senate has gone beyond him in the grasp of the great issues of present policy. He is a sound Republican, and is in public life for the promotion of the principles for which that party stands,—not merely for the sake of place and pelf. His name is familiar in parts of the country where his party has no influence. In the Southern States, wherever a few gallant men and women are fighting with illiteracy and brutality, there the name of Senator Blair has been a name of hope. It is so because that name is inseparably associated with the wisest piece of legislation passed by the Senate and rejected by the last House. The Blair bill to extend national aid to Southern education is by no means the sum of his achievements as a legislator. He has been distinguished by faithful attention to duty throughout his public career. But it is the summit point in his work as a Senator, and his reelection or rejection by his own State will be used to advance or to retard the cause for which it stands. Upon the vote of New Hampshire depends more than the filling of a seat in the Senate. There depends in some degree the failure or success of a great cause, in which every New Englander should take a lively interest.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

THE dedication of the monument to Edgar A. Poë, in New York, led some one to remark that a little more attention to him in his lifetime would have done no harm. Yes; a little more, then, and a little less, now. It was his fortune to anticipate many

of the peculiarities of the "Art for Art's sake" school in literature. He was the first American who really studied and mastered the technique of verse. As a consequence he is as much overrated now as he was underrated when he was alive. His poetry sins against the highest canons. There is no worthy substance behind its exquisiteness of form. It has not the inner logic, which is as characteristic of good poetry as the more palpable logic is of good prose.

It is rather curious that Poe and Henry James should be the two literary blossoms on the gnarled Scotch-Irish stock.

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The librarian of the Friends' Free Library at Germantown, William Kite, calls our attention to an allusion, in THE AMERICAN of last week, to the Apprentices' Library as the only free library in the city, remarking that while "it is a most valuable institution whose influence we would gladly see greatly increased, our free library should hardly be ignored," in such a connection. The reminder is entirely just, and we are glad to have it presented, since it affords the opportunity to allude to the work which is done at Germantown. The last annual report shows 12,031 volumes in the collection, 659 having been added during the year. The use of them is entirely free, the persons registered as having the privilege to do so numbering about 1600. During the year there were 558 new applicants for the privilege, about equally divided as to sex.

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The distinctive feature of the Germantown library is the firm adherence to the policy of trying to make good books popular by putting none others on the shelves. (The treasurer is Josiah W. Leeds, whose labors in behalf of clean literature, and campaigns against "printed poison" have been both persistent and honorable.) Fiction is strictly excluded, and the additions during 1884 are thus classified: History, 117; Science, 152; Travels, 83; Biography, 91; Juvenile, 29; Educational, 36; Miscellaneous, (in which are included works of poetry, of general literature, and religion), 151. That the library is appreciated appears from the fact that the number of volumes loaned out during the year was 14,292, and that there were 24,691 recorded visits, a weekly average of 484.

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The remark of Friend Kite concerning the Apprentices' Library suggests the crying need there is for a great free library in the city proper, the collection at Germantown being distant from the centres of population, even if it were on a larger scale. Philadelphia is sadly behind other cities in this particular, and every year lost in supplying the want is a loss to her people of no trifling character.

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It is announced that Prof. Joseph Leidy, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has for several years delivered lectures, weekly, in Physics, at Swarthmore College, will resign his active service in this lectureship at the close of the present college year, in order to give a larger share of labor in his charge of the new biological department at the University. This important addition to the University's work has the promise, now, of decided success, and the fact that Dr. Leidy will devote himself to it so extensively is very encouraging.

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The delightful Thursday afternoon promenade rehearsals, at the Academy of the Fine Arts, by the Germania Orchestra, continue, but the last one will be given on May 28th. The programme of the 14th instant included nine numbers, from Escher, Nicolai, Rubinstein, Marschner, Mendelssohn, (two), Liszt, Meyerbeer and Labitzky. On the 21st, Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony, No. 3, will be given entire.

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Mr. E. H. Goss writes in the *American Magazine of History* (New York) for May, on "The Hungry Pilgrims," commenting upon the singular circumstance of their suffering so much from hunger in the first years of their settlement, when, as all the early accounts say, there was an abundance of fish in the waters and game in the woods. Mourt's *Relation*, describing the situation soon after the "Fathers" arrived, says: "For fish and fowle we have great abundance, fresh Codd in the Summer is but coarse meat with us; our Bay is full of Lobsters all the Summer, and affordeth varieties of other Fish; in September we can take a Hog-head of Eeles in a night, with small labor, and can dig them out of their beds, all the winter," etc., etc. Mr. Goss comments at some length upon the total lack of explanation why, with all this abundance of food near by, any should have gone hungry, and he prints a note from Prof. H. B. Adams of Johns Hopkins, who says: "I have always had the notion that the Pilgrim Fathers were either very poor fishermen or had poor luck. \* \* My the-

ory is that, brought up as agriculturists and craftsmen, they did not know much about sea-fishing. Bad baits and wrong hooks might account for poor luck."

\* \* \*

The quarterly statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, contains a note by General Gordon on the position of Eden, and a defence by Rev. H. C. Trumbull against Captain Conder, of the views laid down in his work on Kadesh-Barnea. The Palestine Pilgrim's Text Society, founded last year for the publication of accounts of travels in the Holy Land in early times, announces a translation of the architectural part of Procopius, by Mr. Aubrey Stewart; Benjamin of Tudela, by Dr. Ginsburg; Khosrau, by Sir William Muir; Ricardo di Monte Croce, and William of Bordenese, by Col. Yule.

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The work of education of women continues its progress. McGill College, Montreal, has received an endowment of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, for the purpose of establishing a course for women leading to the B. A. degree.

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M. Ferdinand de Lesseps has entered the French Academy, becoming one of the forty "Immortals" as successor to Henri Martin. The formal reception occurred on the 23d of April, the address of welcome being delivered by M. Ernest Renan. The speech of the new member was practical and straightforward, as was fit for a "man of action." Alluding to the fact that he was taking the chair occupied formerly by his friends Thiers and Martin, he said:

"They were chiefly men of study; I am chiefly a man of action. They were historians, and I am a geographer—after a fashion. But if I differ from them on many points, there is one on which I claim to resemble them. Both passionately loved their country, and in that respect at least I do not feel myself unworthy to succeed them. Like them, I have devoted my entire life to my country. For more than 60 years, in various situations and with various fortune, anxiety for its interests and glory has been my ruling idea, the constant aim of my labors, and finally, as I am confident, the cause of my success."

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It was rumored on this side of the Atlantic that Hebrew classes for young ladies were quite the rage in London, and this rumor has received the strongest possible confirmation in the formation of one or two such classes in this country. Exactly what made it "good form" in England it would be difficult to say, but it is not impossible that the mysterious looking sentence which adorns the page of Robert Browning's latest poem, "Ferishtah's Fancies," acted as an incentive. He deigns no translation,—does not even punctuate the Hebrew. The lines referred to, are capable of a double shade of meaning, ("Good we receive from God, but evil we do not receive"); and hence, perhaps, the wisdom in leaving them untranslated.

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The scene of Mr. Howard Pyle's new novel, "Within the Capes," is laid, we are glad to learn, in the region of the Delaware. The story, the time of which is 1812-14, is supposed to be told by a sailor, now a lumberman. The hero, a young Quaker, in love with a Quaker girl, goes to sea to win a certain sum of money within a given time by way of winning her. Commerce being dull on account of the war, he ships as a privateer, in spite of his supposed peace principles; owing to over haste in leaving harbor, the vessel is wrecked when ten days out, and he and a companion are cast on one of the Bahama Islands. There he finds a fortune in a buried wreck, and soon returns home. He learns on his arrival that his affianced is about to marry another. The second suitor is shortly found murdered, and the hero is accused of the crime. While in prison he establishes a theory of the murder by following a slight clue, and finally with aid, succeeds in bringing the murderer to justice. Of course he wins his girl at last, though this is left to conjecture.

#### THE HAWTHORNES.<sup>1</sup>

SO much interesting material for a biography of Nathaniel Hawthorne and his wife fell, after their death, into the hands of their son Julian, that it would have been strange if he had not made concerning them a readable book. He has, in fact, done much more than this; he has produced, with remarkable literary art, two of the most fascinating volumes which are to be found amongst our collections of American biography. The work is well proportioned, the arrangement of the matter is skillful, and on the whole, it is not often that a biographer succeeds so well with his undertaking. The more recent issue of Mr. Cross's Life

of George Eliot presents, it is true, what is universally accepted as almost the realization of the ideal biography, but Mr. Cross had at hand extraordinary materials, and needed but the one quality, which by rare good fortune he possessed,—tact,—in order to give them, unique in their satisfactoriness, to the world. The Hawthorne work certainly is not so good; but it stands by necessity on a different plane, and must be differently judged.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne's literary art has, in fact, stood him in good stead, for his tact is much inferior to that of Mr. Cross. He has succeeded in putting into this capital book a number of unpleasing things, and thus in attaching to the most elaborate and formal record of his father and mother which is likely ever to be printed, a considerable variety of stinging and painful features. Almost one wishes, as in the case of another famous novelist not long dead, to have known the writer by his works only, and not either by contact or by too faithful description. For one cannot read with calmness what Hawthorne wrote of people whose hospitality he enjoyed and whose company he voluntarily accepted. There are some particularly unpleasant instances,—the worst, perhaps, that of Tupper, at whose house at Albury he stayed for days, and of whom he then wrote that: "I liked him, and laughed in my sleeve at him; for certainly he is the ass of asses." But it is pretty nearly as bad when he goes to dine with Mr. Bramley Moore, and then writes offensively, not to say abusively, of Mr. Moore and his surroundings generally; and when, after dining at Smithell's Hall,—the house of the "Ancestral Footsteps,"—with Mrs. Ainsworth, its owner, he wrote of her that her talk was quite superficial, and that he must call her "a silly woman."

It hardly needs to be said that these things should not have been printed in the biography. To print them is, indeed, a triple offence. It is an outrage, for instance, on the people who kindly tried to entertain Hawthorne, that his harsh remarks about them should come back as the return for their hospitality. It is a further offence that Hawthorne's son should have included these among the matters selected for printing. And it is a thing to be justly resented by those who knew the great romancer in his books, that his biographer should fling at their heads such unpleasing disclosures concerning him. It would be enough for them to have to note how many sharp things both he and his wife said of their associates,—of Emerson, for instance, and Thoreau and Theodore Parker, and Margaret Fuller,—without having added other examples that do violence to precepts as old as the relation of host and guest.

The allusions to Margaret Fuller have been especially resented in New England, and have been the occasion, no doubt, of many of the severest criticisms which have been passed upon this biography. They are, on the whole, so palpably unjust that they ought not to have been for one moment regarded as suitable for printing. What is said of her situation in Italy, of her relations to the Marquis d'Ossoli, (her husband), and of the latter's character, is not only harsh and unkind, if true, but it is so expressed as to be likely to carry the most cruel reproach as its meaning, and, as a matter of fact, it is altogether not true, as has been abundantly shown. The issue of Col. Higginson's biography of Margaret Fuller preceded by some time that of this biography, and in it there is related, with all fullness of detail, the facts in relation to her Italian life, her marriage, the character of her husband, etc., etc.—enough to have at least shown Mr. Julian Hawthorne that he must omit every line of what his father had jotted down in his Roman journal concerning her, picked up from the sweepings of malicious gossip.

The lack of tact is certainly not confined to the instances we have noted. It appears in the printing of such letters as those of Mr. W. E. Channing, the poet, in Volume I., Pp. 433-435, and in such remarks as that where the son says of his father that he was "never a teetotaler, any more than an abolitionist or a thug." This, even if it be smart, which one may be excused for doubting, is surely not a graceful encomium by the American biographer of an American author.

Nevertheless, with all these defects, the work is one which will endure. It is too life-like not to be long read and enjoyed. The portraiture of the principal figures is vivid, and we learn of them substantially what we care to know. The correspondence of Hawthorne and Miss Peabody before marriage, and the pictures of their domestic life at Salem, at Lenox, and at Concord, are certainly very charming. Upon these, having respect to the estimate which they cannot help placing upon his unique and exquisite genius, the admirers of Hawthorne will rest their attention.

#### THE FLOWERS OF THE SPRING.

VIOLETS are in season now, and several kinds will reward the searching eye. Most common, at least around Philadelphia is the blue violet with leaves rolled up at their base into a kind of cornu-

<sup>1</sup> NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE AND HIS WIFE. A BIOGRAPHY. By Julian Hawthorne. Two Volumes. Pp. 505, 465. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.



copia. (*Viola cucullata*). This is, under favorable circumstances, one of the finest violets, the blue intense, the size of flower large; but in general showiness it is excelled by the less common bird's-foot violet (*V. pedata*.) There is no mistaking the latter species, the erect habit of leaf and flower-stalks, the leaves cut up like those of the butter-cup, the bunch of light purple blossoms, point it out at once. Very abundant in many localities is the yellow violet (*V. pubescens*) which contrives to grow a stem as well as root leaves. Still others are the arrow-leaved blue violet, (*V. sagittata*) and two white-flowered species, one of which (*V. blanda*) has kidney-shaped leaves and slightly scented flowers. For reasons which must forever remain unproven, a showy plant of the lily tribe, differing from the violets in appearance and structure almost as possibly as is possible, has obtained the name of dog-tooth violet. While blue violets have irregular flowers with five petals, the lowest being lengthened into a spur, and most other parts of the flower in fives, the dog-tooth violet (*Erythronium*) has a perianth of six yellow equal-sized petals, from the centre of which project six stamens with long brown anthers. If all flowers which have a nodding habit and blossom in spring are violets, then *Erythronium* has a right to its name, otherwise it is more advisable to call it adder's tongue, as is done in some of the more northern counties of the State. The long dart-shaped spotted leaves give an evident motive for the latter name. In every spot in wood or dell which is not too dry this showy flower can now be gathered.

The Ranunculaceæ or buttercup tribe divide with the violets the honor of the early spring. Three are especially conspicuous just now, viz. the hepatica or liver-leaf, the wood anemone and the rue anemone. The two latter are often confounded, yet need but a little looking to distinguish them. The wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*) the wind flower of English poets, bears at the summit of its slender stalk three deeply-cut hand-like leaves, and a single blossom; while the rue anemone (*Thalictrum anemonioides*) has smaller leaves, lobed but not deeply-cut, and often bears more than one flower. Another *Thalictrum* now in blossom is the taller and many-flowered early meadow-rue, which makes a show with its abounding stamens.

A rarer ranunculaceous plant, but one of gayer presence than any of the preceding, is the wild columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*) which loves to nestle among rocks, sending up from the clefts tall branching stems bearing dark-red flowers with horned petals.

The largest blossom to be gathered upon the hills at this time is a member of the poppy family, with a variable number of white petals which are quick to fall, and bright orange juice, which is sure to stain the hands or garments of the collector. From the color of its juice this plant is commonly known as blood-root or Indian paint. In damp places the arum tribe—the tribe of the calla lily, puts in a claim to notice. One of these, called from its fetid odor the skunk-cabbage, is really the first flower of spring, since it sends up its green and violet spathes in February. These just peep above the ground, and are succeeded by a cabbage-like bunch of bright green leaves. The spathes may still be found, but are dying down, and are hidden by the great leaves, beneath whose shelter nestle violas and erythroniums, while near by may be gathered the delicate little three-leaved ginseng, with its long leaflets and terminal bunch of tiny white flowers. It is a member of the ivy family—not that of the ground ivy, the blue flowers of which may be found in waste places and near roadsides, but of the English ivy. Ground ivy (*Glechoma*) is one of the mint tribe, and is at present its only conspicuous representative, for the dead nettles are too small to be noted as flowers by the non-botanical public. The rose family is preparing for a display, and for forerunners has sent out the white strawberry, and the little yellow five-finger, or potentilla. Far more abundant than either of these is a plant of the purslane tribe, commonly called spring beauty, and by botanists known as *Claytonia Virginica*. Two long strap-shaped leaves, and a bunch of pinkish flowers are all there is of this herb, which in some places covers the ground almost as thickly as in other spots it is clothed with bluets, or quaker ladies, (*Houstonia cærulea*), a delicate slender-stemmed flower of the madder tribe. It is noticeable that a large number of those spring-flowering plants which contrive to grow a stem at all, seem to have only vitality sufficient to mature two leaves, or a whorl of three. After topping this whorl with one or more terminal flowers, they perish, or die down to the root and lie dormant until the next spring. The tooth-wort (*Dentaria*) has but three leaves; and the dainty little saxifrage, called mitre-wort, but two. The coarser Virginian saxifrage is now abundant upon rocks; the fumitory family is represented by the pretty cream-colored *Dicentra*, vulgarly called Dutchman's breeches from the peculiar shape of the flowers, and by the golden *Corydalis*; and even the autumnal family of the Compositæ is opening out the daisies to reinforce the dandelion and the spring everlasting.

W. N. L.

## CONSCIENCE.

LAST night, within my heavy-curtained room,  
I sat and read, long after midnight's chime;  
The light grew dim, the fire fell into gloom,  
I wandered back into the past's far clime.  
I never heard the rain that poured without,  
Or storm that knocked for entrance at my pane,  
My heart was sad, my mind was awed with doubt  
That stirred my soul, and racked my weary brain.

At once I felt as though some soul drew nigh;  
I raised my head; no footfall on the air;  
The curtains stirred, as by a zephyr's sigh,  
And then I saw a figure standing there  
Both tall and stately; robed in radiant white;  
Her presence wakened all my soul's sad fears;  
She held a written scroll, and in the light  
She brought, I saw her eyes were wet with tears.

She raised her hand and pointed to the page;  
The words I read were seared into my heart;  
Men sought and wooed me for my honor wage,  
Could they have read would all have stood apart?  
Thank God they did not know the hated crime  
That crushed my soul to grovel in despair;  
Nor work, nor pleasure, nor the hand of time,  
Could e'er blot out the sin I read of there.

Some mad excess or crime of youth's wild will,  
When blood runs riot and the heart is free,  
When every moment wild desire doth fill,  
And 'gainst the soul doth rise in mutiny,  
Will seek us out; in life will ne'er depart,  
At dead of night or when the day doth dawn,  
It worries at the soul and mocks the heart,  
Though we command, beseech it to be gone.

Ah! the great day, when, in the radiant light,  
We stand about the great white judgment throne;  
Who shall present himself for God's delight  
When he prepares to single out his own?  
Unless some saviour of our sins shall shrive  
And look in peace upon the crowd around,  
And say, "My son was dead and is alive,  
My son was lost and now is found."

SAMUEL WILLIAMS COOPER.

## A FEW WORDS ABOUT ITALY.

VENICE, April, 1885.

THE vigor which Italy has shown in colonial efforts, draws attention to her, and the interest thus excited in her foreign relations naturally extends to her home affairs, social and political. That her alliance now is both sought and valued, we need go no further than England to prove; that she is likely to play prominent part, for the future, in the affairs of Europe, we may very well believe. But whether Italy will attain her ends remains to be seen. If it were a mere question of military force, it would be easier to prophesy. The standing army of the Italians is enormous; their navy one of the best equipped in Europe. They would have men, and arms, and ships enough for an expedition much greater than that which hoisted their flag on the shores of the Red Sea. But military force is not all that is required in colonization. More depends on the character of the people who undertake it; and it is for this reason that in watching Italy's movements in Africa, we must, to form an estimate of their import, know something of the Italian people at home.

Whoever has been much in Italy, or has been thrown much with her people, cannot have failed to be struck with their intense love of country. When the occasion calls for it this passion blazes up into a fiery patriotism. But, as a rule, it is an irrepressible fondness for the towns or villages in which they and their fathers before them have always lived—for the fields and hills, the streams and woodlands upon which they have always looked. Heine once said that a Frenchman loved France as if she were his mistress, an Englishman England as if she were his wife, and a German Germany as if she were his grandmother. But the affec-

tion of an Italian for Italy, is that rather of a cat for its hearth, and of a cat which can never become reconciled to any other hearth. The Italian, therefore, never makes a first-rate emigrant. When the fact that the Chinese do not spend their money in America, where they have earned it, but carry it back to China, was urged as one of the arguments for stopping their migration into the United States, it might almost as well have been applied to Italians. The pennies which they grind out of their organs, or collect at their fruit stands, accumulate into a by no means insignificant capital. For they can live on almost as little as the Chinese, and coming from a country where comforts, even for the upper classes, are few, they can put up with almost any amount of hardship. Nor is there danger of their wasting their earnings in dissipation. They are temperate and their amusements are simple. Indeed, so long as they remain in America, they willingly forego amusement of every sort, if by so doing they can more quickly attain the object they have at heart—the return to Italy. To come back to the little hill town or the great suburb where life was once so hard for them that they had to choose between starvation there and seeking their fortune abroad, is the end for which they save. With a few thousand dollars thus accumulated, they are rich here for the rest of their lives. They can afford to give up work and become gentlemen of leisure. You may meet numbers of these men, retired vendors of plaster casts, small fruit dealers and organ grinders, in the country about Lucca. If you wander into the mountains towards Barga, where every hill-top is crowned with its village, the chances are you will be startled by a friendly “Good-morning” from one of the natives. And if you answer the greeting and enter into conversation, it is as likely as not you will be asked many questions about Alaska Street, or Houston Street, and any familiarity with those haunts on your part, will probably result in an invitation to dinner from your new friend.

Because of this characteristic it is almost impossible to believe that Italians will ever be successful in founding colonies. The people might be induced to emigrate to Assab if there were any immediate prospect of money-making there, but comparatively few could be prevailed upon to settle permanently. It is almost unnecessary to add that the work of colonization without permanent settlers would progress but slowly. Of course circumstances may arise which will change the present state of affairs. We never know what the future may bring forth. But as it is, life in Italy suits her citizens so well that, though they may not derive the greatest benefit from it, they certainly prefer it to any other. After all, if you give the average Italian the lottery, and an opportunity for an occasional lawsuit, together with his actual every-day necessities, he is contented enough. For gambling and litigation are what he loves above all else. There never was a people so fond of rushing into law on the slightest excuse. A man would rather lose his case and pay all the costs than have missed the excitement. Even in the smallest country towns the lawyers grow rich. Innumerable are the stories told of the absurd result of this propensity. For example, a shop-keeper in a little out-of-the-way village, lends his brass scales to a friend, who, in turn, loans them to another friend. When they are returned to their owner he finds them slightly nicked. He goes at once to the man who borrowed them from him, but the latter declares they were all right when he let his friend have them, to whom he consequently goes to ask an explanation. This third man insists that they were in perfect condition when he gave them to his servant. Here, indeed, one might think, were complications sufficient to cool the ardor of the most inveterate lover of the law! But the shop-keeper is not daunted. He engages a lawyer. A lawsuit is begun, and before it is over it costs him just five hundred francs. Again, an Englishwoman boarding in Venice, drops some ink on a table cover, of no possible value, but which belongs to her landlady, who estimates the damage at fifteen francs. The Englishwoman refuses to pay, and has the table cover cleaned so that only the faintest mark of the stain can be seen. In the meantime she moves to other lodgings. The indignant landlady sends the table cover after her and demands the fifteen francs. It is returned at once by the Englishwoman, sent again by the landlady, and so it goes on, gondolas flying at all times between the two houses, until the former forbids her servants to receive the package. But the landlady is not without her resources. She flies to law about it. The case is tried. The Englishwoman is summoned to court. The table cover is brought as witness against her. The judge can with difficulty find the ink-spot. When he does, he fines the defendant four francs, while the landlady has to pay the costs of the suit, these amounting to no less than twenty-five francs. And so one might go on telling story after story of the same kind.

Every one knows what a strong passion gambling is with the Italians. It is the same with rich and poor; with all classes alike. When there is “Tambola” in Venice it is held in the Piazza, which is then crowded from one end to the other. The whole city turns

out; gondoliers, fishermen, and Venetian swells, soldiers, sailors and officers, poor women in their peasant dress and fine ladies in silk attire, are all there. And if you look from one to the other, you will see that each one holds his or her ticket, and is watching eagerly as the numbers are drawn. Even the small children have tickets. It is the same in all parts of Italy. Beggars gamble away the alms they have just received. Servants and mistresses try their luck in the same lottery. Waiters in the cafés and the men upon whom they wait rush off to play in the same numbers. The lottery is always the first thought in the minds of the people. Not an event in private or public life which does not suggest numbers to be backed; not a dream which has not its equivalent value in the Dream Book. Women beg their dead relations to come back to give them a successful number; men consult old and experienced players. In Venice, when Victor Emanuel and Pius IX. died, the bank was almost broken because the three numbers suggested by their death, and upon which everybody played, were, by strange chance, drawn. The same thing happened in Naples last summer, after a slight disturbance which took place when the city authorities, quite against the people's will, were trying to take some precautions against the cholera. The whole “terna” thus given came out.

The Government, considering the lottery a necessary evil, has taken it in charge, and derives a large revenue from it. Nor must this be held discreditable to the new régime. It was the same in the old days throughout the country, from the Papal States to the Venetian Republic. And it may be said, as some sort of excuse, that if the people chose to throw away their money in this reckless fashion, it might as well be seized upon for the common account, and be used for their benefit collectively.

It may be, too, out of regard to the popular appreciation of trifles that the Government has instituted so much elaboration in the public administration. People who voluntarily follow all the intricacies of a lawsuit might be supposed to enjoy being controlled by an infinity of petty rules and regulations. But what one does voluntarily is a different thing from what one is forced to do by an outside person. And the elaboration introduced by the Piedmontese has been at times not a little irksome. “Ouida” in one of her shorter stories, gives a pathetic picture of the misery caused in a remote village by the multitude of regulations imposed on the villagers, and the constant interference in small affairs exercised by the new government. There was enough truth in her book to have it condemned by the Italian authorities. Even a stranger in the country suffers a little by this elaboration, as any one who has seen much of the working of the Post-Office knows to his cost. You might think that the officials there had been appointed for the inconvenience of the public. This is especially the case in the department for registered letters. The difficulty you will meet with in so simple a matter as the registering of a letter or a parcel is a good illustration of the remarks. The clerks are almost always sure to find fault, perhaps to your envelope or to the manner in which you have made your parcel, nor in doing so are they acting in accordance with any one fixed rule. What is objected to, and absolutely refused in the main office of a large city will be dispatched without difficulty in a branch office, and *vice versa*. You never know what to expect. One clerk objects to a package sealed with wax, another insists upon its being so fastened, while a third will have nothing to do with your letter because the envelope has a black border. As for the trials endured in the *pacchi postale* department, it would be impossible to do them full justice without writing chapters. A little experience of this kind makes you wonder that the grievances of Italian institutions do not counterbalance the Italian love of country and send the people either as colonists or emigrants to settle in lands where laws are simpler.

ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL.

## REVIEWS.

DIE HEILSARMEE (“The Salvation Army”) nach eigene Anschauung und nach ihren Schriften. Von Dr. Theodor Kolde, ordentlicher Professor in Erlangen. Pp. 128. 8vo. Erlangen, Andrea Deichert.

PROF. KOLDE of Erlangen is coming to the front as the rising authority in all matters which relate to Luther and his times. His *Analecta Lutherana*, his work on Staupitz and the Augustinians, his tract on Friederich the Wise, and finally his life of Luther, now appearing, have given the public the assurance that he possesses both German thoroughness in research, soundness in judgment and mastery of his materials. In fact he will soon be regarded as the greatest master of that subject, and his researches will be acknowledged as having cast probably more light on it, than have all the other investigators since Luther's own time.

In the present work Prof. Kolde enters upon a new field and with equal ability. For some years he seems to have spent his



vacations in England, and his attention was called to the operations of the Salvation Army. That movement has established itself in England, France, Switzerland, Sweden, India, Australia and the United States. It has not yet set foot in Germany, but it may be expected to do so at any moment. German clergymen and church authorities, like those of the countries we have named, may expect to have to decide between the good and the bad of the movement. As a contribution to their decision Prof. Kolde has prepared this account from personal observation and from the official literature of the Army itself. He has attended the services in several places. He has studied the history, the doctrines and the methods of its leaders. And after a description more careful than any we have seen, he proceeds to pronounce upon the movement.

He is struck as a German with the English practicality of the movement. It is based on "common sense;" it measures everything by "success;" it adopts "payment by results." It effects "success" by complete subordination of all wills to the directing will of "General Booth." It carries this principle of passive obedience to as great an extreme as that formerly decried by Protestants in the Order of Jesus. It sacrifices decency and propriety and stoops to every kind of vulgarity to excite and fix attention. It stoops to every means which may make an impression. It carries on its operations at the highest pressure upon the energy of the workers, who must live in a strained and feverish atmosphere not unlike a Jesuit retreat. It tears aside all reserve in the relation of "experiences" by converts as a means of converting fresh batches of sinners. It enlists its converts from the moment of their conversion as teachers of others and preachers of the Gospel, although it also provides training-houses for as many as possible. It takes them out of family relations as much as possible, and creates a home for them in the Army. It ignores churches and sacraments of all kinds, and knows nothing but conversion by preaching and prayer. It teaches a faith in miraculous cures by laying on of hands.

But Dr. Kolde is especially impressed with the part played by women in the movement. England to his German vision is a land of woman's emancipation from the proper restraints of a Christian civilization, falling only behind America in this. It is therefore especially English that women should be the foremost in prayer, in preaching and even in commanding posts of the army. A woman carried the movement into France and Switzerland, with women as her chief supporters. Mrs. Booth's own preaching and influence in his opinion have constituted her the soul of the movement. He quotes her as saying: "God has given to woman a graceful form and attitude, winning manners, persuasive speech, and, above all, a finely toned emotional nature, all of which appear to us eminent natural qualifications for public speaking." This feminine element he regards as the most characteristic and the most offensive in the movement. It is this that has made it emotional to the point of hysterics, and at the same time attractive, by forces whose use the Apostle wisely rejected.

His analysis of the doctrines of the Army will interest our readers less. In brief it is Evangelicalism of the Methodist type, reduced to its lowest terms, and divested as much as possible of theological terms, even such as "regeneration" and "justification." Sacraments are as good as dispensed with, the Lord's Supper being made purely optional, and for baptism is substituted a new rite, "Giving children to the Lord," i. e., to the Army. The work of conversion is of the most superficial character. The convert first feels miserable and then feels better, and is at once a Christian. The Jesuits were charged by the other Roman Catholic orders with making converts by wholesale in an extremely superficial fashion. But their work was child's play to that of the Army's Indian mission, which turns Moslems and Hindoos into Christians of its sort on the cheapest terms and by the easiest process.

Dr. Kolde, in his last chapter, does justice to the cause which called the Salvation Army into existence. He fully appreciates the profound spiritual destitution of the great centres of English population, and the practical heathenism of large classes of the people. He admits that the Salvation Army has reached multitudes whom no other force was capable of reaching. But he declines to believe that means so palpably objectionable are the only means possible. And his final word is *non tali auxilio*.

R. E. T.

THE STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH PROSE; a Manual of Composition and Rhetoric. By John G. R. McElroy, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric and the English Language in the University of Pennsylvania. 8vo, pp. 339. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

The question has often been mooted whether composition, including in its meaning style in public writing and speaking, can be taught, or whether it is an inborn natural gift, heightened by cultivation; and in either case what training can best be pursued

to perfect it. Professor McElroy has found an answer and a solution in his experience as a teacher, and has given the result in this text-book, useful to teachers and pupils, and of service to that larger number which aims at learning without following the routine of the class-room. Blair and Whateley are as completely antiquated for the practical uses of our own every-day life as Aristotle and Quintilian—all well for the teacher and the student to read by way of comparison, but of little use in enabling the would-be speaker or author to find suitable expression for his ideas, and a method of ordering them that will add weight to their intrinsic value and importance. Thus, the essential characteristic of the oration, the fact that it implies opposition between the speaker and his hearers, the resistance made by the audience which the orator seeks to overcome, is of itself an important element, too often overlooked by preachers and lecturers who address themselves to audiences already in accord with them, and needing only a re-statement of the arguments with which they have long been familiar. The clever essays read from the pulpit or rostrum are in no sense oratory, unless they aim at winning the assent of the listeners and placing the facts or truths submitted in such a way as to exert a personal influence on every hearer.

The question of style is properly treated in this book in its broadest and best significance, as the best way of expressing thought in language; and it is analyzed under the distinctive heads of its various elements and its essential qualities. The standard of purity is first established by the authority of laws which govern speech, and then confirmed by good use. The section treating of the characteristics of good use is likely to lead its readers to a new interest in watching the differences of style in the recognized authorities in English literature, and in ascertaining the distinctions that give every good writer his own special place as a "stylist." The frequent reference to and quotation of the modern moralists is of itself a merit, as suggesting to their readers that even in the mechanical process of clothing their ideas in words, there is much that is well worth carefully noting. The newspaper of the day, too, supplies examples of good as well as of bad augury for the purist, who may reconcile himself by hoping that the public will, by a course of education such as Prof. McElroy furnishes, be led to regret the one and accept the other. Even the hard pressed editor or the much driven proof-reader may gratefully accept the aid which he finds ready furnished in this little volume, with its well prepared list of faults in style, offences against purity and the other sins of omission and commission with which the uncertain reader struggles in a sea of doubt.

Prof. McElroy cites with very grateful acknowledgment, the instances in which his own pupils have supplemented his instruction by apt illustrations, thus showing that training may give a new delight to readers of both old and new prose and poetry, in making every author serve to pay his tribute to the duty of justifying his style. The rules laid down in his pages are so well weighted with citations that prove them both affirmatively and negatively, that the reader carries away a clearer sense of their significance than would be afforded by any mere statement, no matter how well established, of the principles that go to make up our complex system of language. The qualities that make it, in the mouth of the speaker or the hand of the writer, clear and strong and harmonious, are not matters of accident, and here these and their best exemplifications are fully set forth in a way that enables the reader to apply his lesson in his own reading and to use it in his own writing.

JOHN MARSHALL. By Allan B. Magruder. ("American Statesmen Series.") Pp. 290. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Virginia gave to the young Republic two men of the first rank of greatness and the highest order of usefulness. These were George Washington and John Marshall—an Englishman and a Welshman. Those other sons of the Old Dominion whom we are accustomed to regard as conspicuous in the Revolution and thereafter, compare trivially with the two whose services were so inestimable in value. Whatever Patrick Henry did by his inspiring eloquence, whatever Jefferson did by his democratic enthusiasm, whatever Madison did by his aid to federal union, might have been, without probable disaster, spared; but the work of Washington as general and president, and of John Marshall as inspiring and governing chief of the supreme legal tribunal, was such as the new nation could not have dispensed with.

Far less than a due estimate is placed, in the popular mind, on the services of Chief-Justice Marshall. To a hundred lads who know all about Washington, even his name would be totally strange in at least ninety-nine cases. Practically, John Marshall is a name not known to the American people. Yet he preserved what the Revolution gained. More than any other one man, he saved the great harvest that came from the seed of 'Seventy-six.

He supplemented by his long series of judicial decisions the achievements of those who suffered at Valley Forge, and fought at Brandywine and Germantown. What they had won in the field he fixed in the body of the law. Where other and less wise men would have made the nation a loose bundle of sticks, he made the union so close and so firm that a true nation resulted. To him as to no other man the United States owes its safe passage amongst the rocks and quicksands of its early years.

And it is a fresh and remarkable illustration of the sound judgment of Washington, both as to principles and men, that he was largely instrumental in bringing Marshall forward into the public arena. He saw the qualities which he possessed, and measured accurately the value they would have to the country. To the last Congress that convened at Philadelphia Marshall came as a member; and amid the earnest and heated controversies of that year, nothing gave greater satisfaction to the Father of his country than the success which his younger friend had won at the Virginia polls over the virulent opposition of the Jeffersonian French party.

So, too, it was one of the greatest services of John Adams to his country that he made John Marshall Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court. And yet by how little did he avoid not doing it! It was at the end of January 1801, on the very last day of the month, that the appointment was made. Adams was beaten for re-election, and but a single month of his term remained. His successor, whether it should be Jefferson or Aaron Burr, would never take John Marshall for Chief-Justice. It was, therefore, one of the very last exertions of the expiring Federalist regime in the Presidency. Had it not been made then it would not have been made at all. Yet being made, in the beginning of the year 1801, the whole aspect of the Federal structure was affected for thirty-four years. During all that long period, firm, vigorous, consistent, Marshall continued to be Chief-Justice; and he died at last in the midst of his labors, his mind vigorous, his natural powers unabated.

Mr. Magruder's volume is reasonably good. Its style is not brilliant, but its temper is very fair. As to the charge of plagiarism, it seems immaterial, since he expressly acknowledges a large indebtedness to the work from which he was charged with conveying—Mr. Henry Flanders's "Lives of the Chief-Justices."

**TUBEROSE AND MEADOWSWEET.** [Poems.] By Mark André Rafalovich. London: David Bongue. Paris: Librairie Galignani.

The title of this volume in some sort indicates the heavy sensuous perfume of the amatory verses which it contains. Not only the flowers of the title role but a score of others are pressed into service to describe the charms of the poet's lady-love, and to image the variations of his sentiments anent them. Her "dear laburnum hair," her "pollen colored hair," her "honeysuckle skin," her "red crane's-bill mouth," etc., are chronicled in poems dedicated to many odorous flowers; in the course of a score or more pages allusions to the poisonous qualities—"dusky aconite," "foxglove and stramonium" and "love-in-a-mist" begin to creep in; and the floral calendar of satiety, revulsion and separation is completed by the "love-lies-bleeding." The idea thus far is a novel one; the treatment of the amatory theme of the poet not otherwise strikingly new. "Pain that allures," "mighty kisses," "passion that smiting vaguely, leaves a scar," "warm seraphic flesh" and "lips that suck the juice of pain," are mere variations of a tune already familiar to us in the songs of Rossetti, Swinburne, and others, bards of this strange, fierce Eros, who in some quarters has quite pushed the smiling little God of Love of the elder poets out of court.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

AN interesting addition to the literature of the Russo-Afghan Indian subject is afforded in the small volume just issued by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, ("Afghanistan and the Anglo-Russian Dispute." Pp. 139. \$0.50), by Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A. It presents succinctly a view of the main facts concerning the historical and political features in the "question," and its value is much increased by several good maps, and a list of authorities which may be consulted on the subject. Gen. Rodenbough evidently sympathizes with the English military view that Russia means to advance towards India, and that it is therefore the duty of the Imperial Government at London to confront it now rather than allow it to approach closer to the native Indian princes and their people.

The latest volume in the "American Commonwealth Series," (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Pp. 433. \$1.25), is Professor N. S. Shaler's Kentucky. Prof. Shaler, though now one of the faculty of Harvard University, is a Kentuckian by birth, and he writes, therefore, *con amore*. He has made a book which differs materially in plan from its predecessors in this "Series," and which,

while it has decided merit, has some shortcomings. The merits include two good but rather brief chapters on the physical features of the State, a very good list of historical authorities, and a generally catholic and fair temper in dealing with the subject. But we cannot help the conviction that the book is badly proportioned. Too little space is given to the picturesque early times of Boone and his companions, and scarcely enough to the period of the War of 1812, while too much is devoted to the Civil War; about two hundred pages,—nearly half the book,—being occupied by the latter topic. The part borne by Kentucky in the War was not a great one, nor were the events of the War within her limits important. But Prof. Shaler goes at much length into a description of the course taken by the mild Unionists, who tried hard to keep the State "neutral," and hoped to settle the great conflict by political expedients. As we understand it, he was a Union man, himself, and he writes rather more on that side of the question than on the other, but his extended defence of the Kentucky action, and his prolonged diatribes about the action of the "Federal" authorities after the State was fully reclaimed, make a very bizarre sort of historical writing. They would do well in a political magazine or a controversial pamphlet, but they are not "history." It is a pity that with the opportunity he had, Prof. Shaler did not make a first-rate book.

"The New Book of Kings," by J. Morrison Davidson, a London barrister "of the Middle Temple," author of a book on "Eminent Radicals," is a volume republished in this country by Messrs. Roberts Brothers, Boston. (Pp. 222. \$1.00) Mr. Davidson is himself a Radical, and he sets out to show that the monarchs of England from William the Conqueror down to William the Fourth, have been a bad lot. Not any exceptions does he find to this rule,—which, perhaps, weakens the force of his book, since even royalty might occasionally be respectable,—and, of course, the effect of telling the truth bluntly about the men and women who have "reigned" over England makes rather a realistic picture. When Thackeray made his three sketches of poor little old shrunken Lewis, Lewis's grand clothes, and then Lewis "the Grand," made up of the fine raiment, he gave the clue to the whole business. Mr. Davidson is at times a little coarse, but in writing honestly about Charles II. and George IV., it would require an extremely neat periphrasis to present the facts void of offence. The effect of this book is its object,—to help make the people of England comprehend the childish absurdity of maintaining their pretentious, costly, worthless "monarchy."

A compact but quite satisfactory little volume explaining clearly the theory and practice of Agriculture, is issued by the Orange Judd Co., New York. ("Manual of Agriculture, for the School, the Farm, and the Fireside." By George B. Emerson and Charles L. Flint. A New Edition, revised by Dr. Charles L. Goessman. Pp. 284.) The original edition was prepared by the authors at the request of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, "with the hope that it might do something to lay the foundation of a complete agricultural education." Dr. Goessman, the present reviser, is Professor of Chemistry in the Massachusetts Agriculture College. There are, altogether, twenty-six chapters, describing with precision all the important details of the culture of the soil, and the book is well adapted to its purpose.

"Discriminate," (New York: D. Appleton & Co.), is a little volume, bound in parchment paper and resembling in appearance that popular manual "Don't." It points out, in regard to speech, errors which you should avoid, in favor of proprieties which you should carefully attend to; and most of the suggestions are very good. It does not cover so much ground as "Don't," and probably will not achieve as great a success, but it at least shares the merits of the latter.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MR. Charles G. Leland, now residing in London, has had placed in his hands a remarkable collection of letters written by Thackeray during a period of fifteen years, to one who had been an intimate college friend. They have never been published, and as the lady who owns them has signified her willingness to Mr. Leland that he should do so, he will probably edit them for publication in America.

The annual book trade sale which occurred in New York recently was not largely attended, and was in no way important to the trade. A good many books were disposed of, but they were of the kind little known outside of Sunday School libraries. The prices were fair.

It is understood that the journals and correspondence of Ralph Waldo Emerson will be edited by his literary executor, Mr. William Wood.

Botanists will be glad to hear that there is at last a thoroughly good hand-book to the Flora of the English lake district, by a competent hand. The author is Mr. J. Baker, F. R. S., of the Royal Herbarium, Kew.



Mr. Quaritch is preparing a catalogue of books in his possession relating to American Antiquities.—Mrs. Sutherland Orr's Handbook to the works of Robert Browning is about ready.—Brinsley Richards, the most eminent of Welsh composers of music is dead; he was equally successful as a writer of patriotic and religious hymns.

The series of Authors' Readings at the N. Y. Madison Square Theatre, of which project we have given some account, resulted in the collection of considerable and much needed money for the American Copyright League. Among the readers were Messrs. Howells, Boyesen, Hawthorne, Clemens, Eggleston, Beecher and Lathrop.

Mr. A. J. Butler, whose edition of the "Purgatory" of Dante, with prose translation is well known to students of Italian literature, has in the press of Macmillan & Co. a similar edition of "Paradise."

Dr. Philip Schaff, whose opinion will be considered by many as authoritative, declares that the "Teachings of the Twelve Apostles," discovered by Bishop Bryennios, has no authority whatever in matters of doctrine and discipline, and that its value is historical only.

The eighteenth volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (Orne to Phthisis) has an unusually large number of articles by German specialists. Among American writers is Professor W. D. Whitney on the Science of Language in General, being the first part of the article on Philology. The article on Pennsylvania is by Professor J. P. Lesley and Rev. C. G. Ames, and that on Philadelphia by C. H. Hart.

"A manual of Psychology," by Professor J. Clark Murray, of Montreal, is among the current announcements.—Col. John H. Ammon, formerly of the firm of James R. Osgood & Co., has formed a connection with Messrs. Harper & Brothers.—Mr. John Willis Clark has undertaken to edit, and to continue down to the present time, Professor Willis's Work, "The Architectural History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge."—Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will soon add Howells's "Venetian Life" to their Riverside Aldine Series.

E. Steiger & Co. have issued the second volume of the *Geschichts-blätter*, edited by Carl Schurz. It is entitled "Bilder aus der Deutsch-pennsylvanischen Geschichte," by Oswald Seidensticker. The work begins with the first German emigration and the settlement of Germantown in 1683, and ends with the revolutionary period.

Holland has lost one of the most distinguished representatives of her liberal school of theology and biblical criticism, in Johannes Henricus Scholten, who died in the early part of last month.

"A Superior Woman" is to be the next "No Name" novel in Messrs. Roberts Brothers' popular series.—A new volume by Augustus J. C. Hare will be "Studies in Russia," intended like his other books to combine the useful and agreeable.—Prince Ibrahim Hilmy, son of the ex-Khedive, is preparing a work on "The Literature of Egypt," the first volume of which will shortly be issued.—A new book by that careful compiler, Mr. John Asheton, entitled, "Old Times," a record of London Life, beginning in 1788, is announced by Messrs. Scribner & Welford.

Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, Philadelphia, has in preparation "The Annals of the Cakchiquels," by Francisco Arana Ernantez Xahila, with a translation and notes by D. G. Brinton; also, "Aboriginal American Anthology," chiefly original material, furnished by various collaborators.

Mr. A. C. Swinburne's new poem, "Marino Faliero," will depict life in Venice in the middle of the 14th century.—M. Calmann Levy, of Paris, announces for the early part of September a new book by Max O'Rell.—The Newton (Mass.) Civil Reform Association has published a useful sketch by its President, Rev. Henry Lambert, of "The Progress of Civil Service Reform in the United States."—MM. Gaidoz and Lebillot, Paris, are preparing a bibliography of the French Colonies, including those which speak the language, although lost to the country, such as Canada and the Mauriti-  
us.

"The Duchess Emilia," by Barrett Wendell, is one of the successful current novels.—The 9th thousand of "In the Tennessee Mountains" is announced.—Messrs. Cassell & Co. are about to publish a popular edition in monthly parts, at one shilling, of Prof. Ebers's "Egypt."—Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. will soon publish a new complete edition of Tennyson, with twenty-five illustrations by leading American artists.—Messrs. John Wiley & Sons announce two new editions of Ruskin, in twelve volumes; one will include the plates and wood engravings copied from the English edition, the other will include the wood engravings only.—C. P. Farrell of Washington, announces a new edition of Voltaire's "Romances," with numerous illustrations.

Miss Sarah Orne Jewett's new novel, "A Marsh Island," which has been one of the pleasantest features of the *Atlantic* during the past six months, is to be published in book-form on the 20th of this month.

The new volumes of the Riverside Aldine Series, are John Burroughs' "Wake Robin" and Howells' "Venetian Life," the latter book being in two volumes. The limited "first edition" of these volumes, likely to become rare, is bound in red cloth, with paper labels and uncut edges.

### TO A JUNE ROSE.<sup>1</sup>

O ROYAL Rose! the Roman dress'd  
His feast with thee; thy petals pressed  
Augustan brows; thy odor fine,  
Mixed with the three-times-mingled wine,  
Lent the long Thracian draught its zest.

What marvel then, if host and guest,  
By Love, by Song, by Thee caressed,  
Half-trembled on the half-divine,  
O royal Rose!

And yet—and yet—I love thee best  
In our old gardens of the West,  
Whether about my thatch thou twine,  
Or hers, that brown-eyed maid of mine,  
Who lulls thee on her lawn's breast,  
O royal Rose!

AUSTIN DOBSON.

### NOTES ON PERIODICALS.

The *Chronicle-Herald*, of this city, an afternoon daily, which had been acquired by the American Company, Limited, in September of last year, and had been in its control for several months, has been sold to a company, chiefly composed of journalists, organized as The Herald Company, Limited; Mr. William R. Balch, some time managing editor of THE AMERICAN, being the managing director. The new proprietors have enlarged the sheet, and changed the name to *The Daily Herald*. They will make it a live and energetic journal, devoted largely to affairs in and about Philadelphia.

"Building," published by W. T. Comstock, (New York, \$1 per annum), is an excellent monthly, devoted to architecture and all matters of interest to the building trades. Mr. Comstock is a publisher of much enterprise, and has contributed to the general stock of information in his line a number of valuable works.

Gail Hamilton has an article in the June number of the *North American Review* on "Prohibition in Politics," written in her most caustic vein.

Under the new arrangement whereby *The Century* is issued in this country on the first of the month and copyrighted here, copyright protection is also secured in Great Britain by issue there a day or two in advance,—a great advantage to contributors, since their articles are now protected in both countries. Arrangements are now in progress whereby *St. Nicholas* will also be issued in London in advance of its publication here so as to secure copyright protection.

Mr. Howells is engaged upon a new serial story for *The Century Magazine*, to follow "The Rise of Silas Lapham," which will be finished in the August number. The publication of the new story will be begun possibly during the autumn, and will be completed in six numbers of the magazine. It is said to deal with the fortunes of a country boy in Boston, and with the perplexities, on his account, of the minister who had tried to help him with advice; and will therefore illustrate phases of one of the peculiar questions of American life. The situations will be fresh, and the characters a larger group than Mr. Howells usually brings upon the scene of one novel. In the minister, the readers of *The Century* will recognize one of the subordinate characters of "The Rise of Silas Lapham."

### A TRANSACTION WITH TENNESSEE SIXTY YEARS AGO.<sup>2</sup>

A PAPER read by Mr. F. F. Starr, of Middletown, some weeks ago, before the Connecticut Historical Society, presents very suggestively, through a series of letters the difficulty in the way of carrying on business between the states about sixty years ago.

The Tennessee Legislature in 1819 voted to present swords to Generals Andrew Jackson and Edmund P. Gaines for their services in the Seminole war. Hearing of this vote, Nathan Starr, of Middletown, who was then about completing a sword for Colonel R. M. Johnson, wrote to the Governor of his ability to make a good sword and asking for this contract. He referred to the Johnson sword, which he was making by order of the general government at the price of \$1,200.

The Tennessee officials examined it, found it very satisfactory and offered \$1,800 for two, each to be fully equal to Johnson's. Mr. Starr accepted the offer and his troubles then began. It took until January, 1821, to get the contract made and the work started. By April the authorities began to write to know how soon they could have the swords, and giving directions for their delivery. They were to be taken to Washington and put into the hands of

<sup>1</sup> Harper's Magazine for June.

<sup>2</sup> From the *Hartford Courant*.

some of the Tennessee delegation to Congress. There was no express then, and no way to get them from Middletown to Tennessee except by special messenger. In March 1822, the swords were practically ready, and Mr. Starr opened correspondence regarding his pay. He asked to be paid in Washington as "funds cannot be got from your State here short of 10 or 15 per cent. discount." The swords he explained had cost him \$1,780 and the expense of taking them to Washington would add \$40 or \$50 more. His pay was to be \$1,800.

The Governor replied that he could not pay at Washington, as the State had no money there. Mr. Starr delivered the swords in May, and asked for money, saying the whole outlay had been \$1,856.73. The Governor acknowledged their receipt, but said that, as the Legislature would undoubtedly come in to prevent him from loss, he would wait about remitting until they had acted. In July Mr. Starr asks again for "any funds that I can negotiate in New York, Philadelphia or Boston without loss." In October the Governor wrote saying he would pay the whole outlay, and adding:

"As the season is approaching when the Eastern merchants may be disposed to purchase the products of this country, it is probable that you can negotiate a bill on me. If so, it will be paid on sight in the current bank paper of this State at a discount which will make it equal to silver. If you cannot sell a bill, it would perhaps be your best plan to authorize some person at Nashville to receive the money and vest it in Eastern funds."

Mr. Starr replied:

"I find it impossible to negotiate a bill in New York, or in that part of the country, as no funds appear to be wanted at the South and West by our merchants."

Four months later the governor wrote that he did not remit the money because of the "difficulty of procuring suitable funds." It still continued and he offered, at Starr's risk, to ship specie to New Orleans by steamboat for deposit in bank there. Mr. Starr answered that if that is done the discount, he learns, in New York, will be 3 per cent., and the insurance 3 per cent. more, making a loss of 6 per cent. that he thinks he should not bear. He heard nothing, nor got any money, until January 1824, when he was informed by letter that two drafts on the United States bank in his favor had been sent to him, covering all but \$55 of the sum. That balance, the governor said, would be paid by one of the Tennessee congressmen personally. The congressman did not pay it, and it was not paid until 1827.

The record of the transaction is briefly this: Swords delivered May, 6, 1822; first payment, January 18, 1824; last payment, March 27, 1827. With the final payment came an order from the state for another sword. To this Mr. Starr, out of the fullness of five years' experience, returned a polite regret that he could not undertake the work.

### THE MAN VERSUS THE STATE.<sup>1</sup>

A CRITICISM OF MR. HERBERT SPENCER.

WHY did the Liberals formerly do the utmost to restrict State power? Because this power was then exercised in the interests of the upper classes and to the detriment of the lower. To mention but one example: When, in former times, it was desired to fix a scale of prices and wages, it was with a view to preventing their being raised, while to-day, there is a clamor for lessening of hours of labor with increased remuneration. Why do Liberals now wish to add to the power and authority of the State? To be able to ameliorate the intellectual, moral, and material condition of a greater number of citizens. There is no inconsistency in their programme; the object in view, which is the great aim of all civilization, has been always the same—to assure to each individual liberty and well-being in proportion to his merit and activity.

I think that the great fundamental error of Mr. Herbert Spencer's system, which is so generally accepted at the present day, consists in the belief that if State power were but sufficiently reduced to narrow it to the circle traced by orthodox economists, the Darwinian law and the survival of the fittest would naturally follow without difficulty. Mr. Spencer has simply borrowed from old-fashioned political economy, without submitting to the fire of his inexorable criticism, the superficial and false notion that, if the *laissez-faire* and free contract regime were proclaimed, the so-called natural laws would govern the social order. He forgets that all individual activity is accomplished under the empire of laws, which enact as to ownership, hereditary succession, mutual obligations, trade and industry, political institutions and administrations, besides a multitude of laws referring to material interests, banking organizations, money, credit, colonies, army, navy, railways, etc.

For natural laws, and especially the law of the survival of the fittest, to become established, it would be necessary to annihilate

the immense existing edifice of legislation, and to return to the wild state of society when primitive men lived, in all probability, much as do animals, with no possessions, no successions, no protection of the weak by the State.

Those who, with Mr. Spencer and Haeckel and other conservative evolutionists, are anxious to see the law of the survival of the fittest and of natural selection adopted in human society, do not realize that the animal kingdom and social organization are two such totally different domains that the same law, applied to each would produce wholly opposite effects. Mr. Herbert Spencer gives an admirable description of the manner in which natural selection is accomplished among animals:—

"Their carnivorous enemies not only remove from herbivorous herds individuals past their prime, but also weed out the sickly, the malformed, the least fleet and powerful. By the aid of which purifying process, as well as by the fighting so universal in the pairing season, all vitiation of the race through the multiplication of its inferior samples is prevented, and the maintenance of a constitution completely adapted to surrounding conditions, and therefore most productive of happiness, is insured."

This is the ideal order of things which, we are told, ought to prevail in human societies, but everything in our present organization (which economists, and even Mr. Spencer himself, admit, however, to be natural), is wholly opposed to any such conditions. An old and sickly lion captures a gazelle; his younger and stronger brother arrives, snatches away his prize, and lives to perpetuate the species; the old one dies in the struggle, or is starved to death. Such is the beneficent law of the "survival of the fittest." It was thus among barbarian tribes. But could such a law exist in our present social order? Certainly not! The rich man, feebly constituted and sickly, protected by the law, enjoys his wealth, marries and has offspring, and if an Apollo of herculean strength attempted to take from him his possessions or his wife, he would be thrown into prison, and were he to attempt to practise the Darwinian law of selection, he would certainly run a fair risk of the gallows, for this law may be briefly expressed as follows: Room for the mighty, for might is right. It will be objected that in industrial societies the quality the most deserving of recompense, and which indeed receives the most frequent reward, is not the talent of killing one's fellow man, but an aptitude for labor and producing. But at the present time is this really so? Stuart Mill says that from the top to the bottom of the social ladder remuneration lessens as the work accomplished increases. I admit that this statement may be somewhat exaggerated, but, I think, no one will deny that it contains a large amount of truth. Let us but cast our eyes around us and we see everywhere those who do nothing living in ease and even opulence, while the workers who have the hardest labor to perform, who toil from night to morning in mines or unhealthy workshops, or on the sea in tempests, in constant danger of death, are paid, in exchange for all these hardships, a salary hardly sufficient for their means of subsistence, and which, just now, has become smaller and smaller, in consequence of the ever-recurring strikes, and the necessary closing of so many factories, mines, etc., owing to the long-continued depression of trade. What rapid fortunes have been made by stock-broking manoeuvres, by trickery in supplying goods, by sending unseaworthy vessels to sea to become the coffins of their crews! Do not such sights as these urge the partisans of progress to demand the State's interference in favor of the classes who receive so inadequate a payment for their labors?

The economists of the old school promised that, if the *laissez-faire* and the free contract regime were proclaimed, justice would reign universally; but when people saw that these fine promises were not realized, they had recourse to public power for the obtaining of those results which the much-boasted "liberty" had not secured.

The system of accumulating wealth and hereditary succession alone would suffice to prevent the Darwinian law ever gaining a footing in civilized communities. Among animals, the survival of the fittest takes place quite naturally, because, as generations succeed each other, each one must create his own position according to his strength and abilities; and in this way the purifying process, which Mr. Herbert Spencer so extols, is effected. A similar system was generally prevalent among barbarians; but, at the present day, traces of it may be seen only in instances of "self-made men;" it disappears in their children, who, even if they inherit their parent's talents and capacities, are brought up, as a rule, in so much ease and luxury that the germs of such talents are destroyed. Their lot in life is assured to them, so why need they exert themselves? Thus they fail to cultivate the qualities and tastes they may have inherited from their parents, and they and their descendants become in all points inferior to their ancestors who secured to them, by labor and industry, the privileged position they hold. Hence the proverb, *A pere economo, fils prodigue* (To a thrifty father, a spendthrift son).

It follows, therefore, that those who wish to see the law of natural selection by the transmission of hereditary aptitudes established amongst us, should begin by the abolition of hereditary succession.

Among animals, the vitiation of the race through multiplication of its inferior samples is prevented "by the fighting so universal in the pairing season." In the social order the accumulation and her-

<sup>1</sup> From the *Contemporary Review*. Continued in THE AMERICAN from the issue of May 9th.



editary transmission of wealth effectually impede the process of perfecting the race. In Greece, after the athletic sports, or in those fortunate and chimerical days of which the Troubadours sang, "the most beautiful was sometimes given as a prize to the most valiant;" but, in our prosaic age, rank and fortune too often triumph over beauty, strength and health. In the animal world, the destiny of each one is decided by its personal qualities. In society a man attains a high position, or marries a beautiful woman, because he is of high birth, or wealthy, although he may be ugly, lazy and extravagant. The permanent army and the navy would also have to be destroyed before the Darwinian law could triumph. Conscription on the continent and enlistment in England (to a less degree) condemn many of the strongest and most warlike men to enforced celibacy; and, as they are subjected to exceptional dangers in the way of hazardous expeditions and wars, the death-rate is far higher amongst them than it would be under ordinary circumstances. In pre-historic times, or in a general way, such men would certainly have begotten offspring, as being the strongest and most apt to survive; in our societies they are decimated or condemned to celibacy.

Having borrowed from orthodox political economy the notion that it would suffice to put a check on inopportune State intervention for the reign of justice to become established, Mr. Herbert Spencer proceeds to demonstrate that the legislators who enacted the poor-law and all recent and present law-makers "who have made regulations which have brought into being a permanent body of tramps, who ramble from union to union, and which maintain a constant supply of felons by sending back convicts into society under such conditions that they are almost compelled again to commit crimes," are alone responsible for the sufferings of the working-classes. But may we not blame law-makers, or rather, our own social order, for measures more fatal in their results than either of these—for instance, the law which concentrates all property into the hands of a few owners? Some years ago, Mr. Herbert Spencer wrote some lines on this subject which are the most severe indictment against the present social order that has ever fallen from the pen of a really competent writer:—

"Given a race of beings having like claims to pursue the objects of their desires—given a world adapted to the gratification of those desires—a world into which such beings are similarly born, and it unavoidably follows that they have equal rights to the use of this world. For if each of them 'has freedom to do all that he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other,' then each of them is free to use the earth for the satisfaction of his wants, provided he allows all others the same liberty. And, conversely, it is manifest that no one part of them may use the earth in such a way as to prevent the rest from similarly using it, seeing that to do this is to assume greater freedom than the rest, and, consequently, to break the law. Equity, therefore, does not permit property in the land. On examination, all existing titles to such property turn out to be invalid; those founded on reclamation inclusive. It appears that not even an equal apportionment of the earth amongst its inhabitants could generate a legitimate proprietorship. We find that, if pushed to its ultimate consequences, a claim to exclusive possession of the soil involves a land-owning despotism. We further find that such a claim is constantly denied by the enactments of our legislature. And we find, lastly, that the theory of the co-heirship of all men to the soil is consistent with the highest civilization; and that, however difficult it may be to embody that theory in fact, equity sternly commands it to be done." "By-and-by, men may learn that to deprive others of their rights to the use of the earth is to commit a crime inferior only in wickedness to the crime of taking away their lives or personal liberties." ("Social Statics," chap. ix.)

Has Mr. Herbert Spencer changed his opinions as to the proprietorship of the soil since these lines were written? Not at all, for, in the chapter entitled "The Coming Slavery," he writes that "the movement for land-nationalization is aiming at a system of land-tenure equitable in the abstract." But if society, in depriving numbers of persons of their right of co-heirship of the soil, has "committed a crime inferior only in wickedness to the crime of taking away their lives or personal liberties," ought it not, in common justice, to endeavor to repair the injury done? The help given by public assistance compensates very feebly for the advantages they are deprived of. In his important book, "La Propriete Sociale," M. Alfred Fouillee, examining the question from another standpoint, very accurately calls this assistance "la justice reparable." The numerous and admirable charitable organizations which exist in England, the keen emotion and deep commiseration manifested when the little pamphlet, "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London," was first published, the growing pre-occupation of Government with the condition of the working-classes, must be attributed, in the first instance certainly to Christian feeling, but also, in a great measure, to a clearer perception of certain ill-defined rights possessed by those who have been kept deprived of national or rather communal co-heirship. Mr. Herbert Spencer has expressed this idea so clearly and eloquently that I hope I may be allowed to quote the passage:—

"We must not overlook the fact that, erroneous as are these poor-law and communist theories, these assertions of a man's right to

maintenance and of his right to have work provided for him, they are nevertheless nearly related to a truth. They are unsuccessful efforts to express the fact that whoso is born on this planet of ours thereby obtains some interest in it—may not be summarily dismissed again—may not have his existence ignored by those in possession. In other words, they are attempts to embody that thought which finds its legitimate utterance in the law: All men have equal rights to the use of the earth. . . . After getting from under the grosser injustices of slavery, men could not help beginning in course of time to feel what a monstrous thing it was that nine people out of ten should live in the world on sufferance, not having even standing room save by allowance of those who claim the earth's surface." ("Social Statics," p. 345.)

### DRIFT.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that "periodicals do not cease to be periodicals by mere delay in transmission after publication, so long as the publication lives." In taking this view he adopts the opinion of the Attorney-General. The question arose on the imposition of 25 per cent. duty on a number of copies, some being back numbers of a German periodical, and the decision now reverses the ruling of July 8, 1884, that periodicals not imported near the date of publication were not entitled to be recognized as periodicals, but were dutiable as printed matter.

—The Germantown Bi-Centennial Celebration of 1883 is likely to make a permanent memorial of its work. The committee having the care of the funds report a small balance on hand, and propose making it the nucleus of a subscription for the erection of an appropriate memorial to the memory of the men who, under the leadership of Francis Daniel Pastorius, settled in Germantown and its vicinity. Pastorius deserves high tribute. Coming out as the agent of the Frankfort merchants who bought land of Penn for a German settlement, he had qualities rarely found even among the best of the early pioneers in this country. Learned beyond the average, he wrote in English, French, Latin, Italian, and of course in his own native language. He wisely taught his own children mechanical pursuits, and encouraged education in the infant settlement. The account of his life written by Dr. Oswald Seidensticker, gives an admirable picture of the man and his surroundings.

—J. C. Braig, writing of Renan, in *The Christian Union*, reports that the famous author of the *Life of Christ* has no longer on the public mind the ascendancy he once had; that his audiences at his college lectures are small, and that the "days of his *ipse dixit* are numbered." Like Voltaire, he lives to see that the Christian religion cannot be ridiculed out of existence like an absurd political theory or a spurious scientific doctrine.

—There are now 12,973 newspapers published in the United States, a gain of 823 since 1884. Kansas shows the greatest increase, her gain being seventy-eight, Illinois coming next with seventy-seven. One newspaper is now printed for every 3,867 of population. It is quite likely that the increase will be very rapid for the next few years, owing to the introduction of economical methods of publication by which papers may be produced vastly improved in points of matter and typographical appearance as compared with those of a half-dozen years ago.

—The immediate publication of the MS. diary of Shakspeare's cousin, the Town Clerk of Stratford-on-Avon, is announced. The volume will consist of autotypes of the folio pages of the MS., a transcript by experts of the British Museum, an introduction by Dr. Ingleby, and an appendix of documents illustrative of the diary, and some of them never before printed. The diary extends from 1613 to 1616—the years of Shakspeare's residence at Stratford, previous to his death on the 5th of May (April 23 O. S.) of the latter year. From beginning to end it is a record of the attempts made to enclose, and of the resistance offered to the enclosure of the common-fields of Stratford, in which Shakspeare was interested not only as a freeholder, but also as the owner of a moiety of the tithes.

—A curious suit recently found its way into the New York courts and has just been stopped by the plaintiffs, who withdrew their charges. For some years Messrs. Street & Smith published in their *New York Weekly* a series of sensational novels by an Englishwoman named Charlotte M. Brame, but in reprinting them the editor substituted the name "Bertha M. Clay" as the author. The author died some time ago, but strange to say novels from Bertha M. Clay still come with singular regularity from the press of the John W. Lovell Company. Messrs. Street & Smith brought suit to restrain the publication of new books under that name, claiming to have invented it themselves, and that therefore it was their private trade-mark protected by copyright law. When the defendants undertook to show that the author, by sending advance sheets to Street & Smith, was breaking her agreement with a London house, and that the case could have no standing in court of equity, it was withdrawn.

<sup>1</sup>The third and concluding instalment of this article will be given next week.

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